

American Economic Association Universal Academic Questionnaire Summary Statistics

The Association occasionally is asked for information from the Universal Academic Questionnaire (UAQ), an annual survey of US economics departments. Each *Papers and Proceedings* includes a few tables assembled from the latest UAQ responses. The survey goes to each institution, addressed to the chair of the Department of Economics. Responses apply only to that department. Economists employed

in other academic units are not included in the survey. We try to maintain the confidentiality of individual institutions' responses. The accuracy and scope of these tables depend on the cooperation of departments in completing the UAQ.

Prepared by
 CHARLES E. SCOTT
 JOHN J. SIEGFRIED

TABLE 1A—NOMINAL 2018–2019 ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES OF TENURED OR TENURE-TRACK ACADEMIC ECONOMISTS

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor
<i>Panel A. Mean of institutional means^a</i>			
PhD institutions	\$202,431 (95) [\$58,289]	\$146,973 (92) [\$40,845]	\$126,570 (93) [\$21,372]
MA institutions	\$126,976 (34) [\$25,665]	\$102,937 (32) [\$16,321]	\$92,777 (32) [\$14,189]
BA institutions	\$121,496 (95) [\$33,041]	\$97,985 (84) [\$19,830]	\$87,118 (87) [\$15,846]
<i>Panel B. Median of institutional means</i>			
PhD institutions	\$184,496	\$135,111	\$124,960
MA institutions	\$121,300	\$ 99,691	\$ 92,000
BA institutions	\$115,055	\$ 94,009	\$ 85,000

Notes: ^aInstitution category based on highest degree awarded in economics. Number of reporting institutions is in parentheses; standard deviations are in brackets. Includes salaries of faculty on leave; excludes visiting faculty. Calendar-year salaries converted to academic year by multiplying by 0.818.

TABLE 1B—NOMINAL 2018–2019 MEAN ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES OF TENURED OR TENURE-TRACK FULL, ASSOCIATE, AND ASSISTANT PROFESSORS OF ECONOMICS AT PhD-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES, BY 1995 NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL “TIERS”

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor
Tiers 1 & 2 (ranks 1–15)	\$316,225 (9) [\$37,162]	\$223,420 (9) [\$46,687]	\$165,978 (9) [\$18,067]
Tier 3 (ranks 16–30)	\$248,423 (11) [\$42,234]	\$168,741 (11) [\$30,454]	\$143,162 (11) [\$9,089]
Tier 4 (ranks 31–48)	\$214,576 (16) [\$35,277]	\$158,046 (16) [\$29,534]	\$128,163 (15) [\$13,160]
Tier 5 (ranks 49+)	\$173,205 (59) [\$36,967]	\$127,246 (56) [\$23,533]	\$116,897 (58) [\$15,497]

Notes: Numbers of reporting institutions in parentheses; standard deviations in brackets. Includes salaries of faculty on leave; excludes visiting faculty. Calendar-year salaries converted to academic year by multiplying by 0.818.

TABLE 2—NOMINAL ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES OF TENURED OR TENURE-TRACK ACADEMIC ECONOMISTS
OVER THREE YEARS FOR A MATCHED SAMPLE
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR IN PARENTHESES)

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor
<i>PhD institutions</i>			
Institutions	62	57	60
2018–2019	\$208,395 (3.74) [\$59,782]	\$152,551 (3.06) [\$43,926]	\$130,374 (3.14) [\$21,336]
2017–2018	\$200,878 (2.90) [\$60,790]	\$148,016 (1.89) [\$42,110]	\$126,408 (2.29) [\$21,355]
2016–2017	\$195,221 [\$54,900]	\$145,274 [\$43,321]	\$123,574 [\$19,031]
<i>BA institutions</i>			
Institutions	44	29	41
2018–2019	\$129,302 (2.82) [\$29,448]	\$100,961 (0.86) [\$20,862]	\$91,456 (2.83) [\$14,455]
2017–2018	\$125,751 (1.69) [\$26,386]	\$100,097 (–5.40) [\$19,333]	\$88,939 (2.32) [\$12,267]
2016–2017	\$123,658 [\$27,734]	\$105,808 [\$20,859]	\$86,919 [\$13,671]

Notes: Salaries are means of institutional means; not all institutions report at each rank every year. Individual faculty move among ranks from year to year. Includes salaries of faculty on leave; excludes visiting faculty. Calendar-year salaries converted to academic year by multiplying by 0.818. Standard deviations are in brackets. Growth rates are in parentheses.

TABLE 3—EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS FOR NEW ASSISTANT PROFESSORS HOLDING PhD, 2018–2019
(MEANS OF REPORTING INSTITUTIONS: NUMBER REPORTING IN PARENTHESES)^a

	Salary	Additional compensation ^b	Teaching load (courses per year) ^c
PhD institutions	\$132,554 (46) [\$19,353]	\$40,819 (33) [\$29,237]	3.2 (44) [1.1]
MA institutions	\$100,318 (11) [\$15,635]	\$26,916 (6) [\$24,187]	4.1 (9) [1.7]
BA institutions	\$85,086 (27) [\$16,295]	\$8,974 (10) [\$6,055]	5.6 (29) [1.2]

Notes: This online version of Table 3 has been corrected and does not match the version in print.

^a Some institutions hired more than one new assistant professor; thus means cover more people than institutions, but are not weighted by number of new hires. Standard deviations are in brackets.

^b Includes guaranteed summer compensation (over all years) and other compensation of cash value to employees, such as a signing bonus. Does not include fringe benefits, moving expenses, computer that remains the property of the institution. Mean computed over only institutions reporting additional compensation.

^c Mean computed over only institutions reporting teaching load.

TABLE 4—DISTRIBUTIONS OF FACULTY, 2018–2019

	Number of sample institutions	Tenured or tenure track				Full-time non-tenure track	Part-time	
		Full professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Other		Tenured or tenure track	Non-tenure track
<i>Rank</i>								
PhD institutions	105	1,356	575	711	104	395	73	362
percent at rank		37.9	16.1	19.9	2.9	11.0	2.0	10.1
MA institutions	38	180	153	130	39	83	33	93
percent at rank		25.3	21.5	18.2	5.5	11.7	4.6	13.1
BA institutions	156	615	387	437	38	165	77	229
percent at rank		31.6	19.9	22.4	2.0	8.5	4.0	11.8
<i>Sex (percent female)</i>								
PhD institutions	105	14.0	25.6	29.1	33.7	40.3	23.3	32.3
MA institutions	38	21.0	25.5	29.7	33.3	38.6	21.2	29.0
BA institutions	156	22.1	35.9	38.1	34.2	28.5	24.7	26.2
<i>Black or Hispanic (percent)^a</i>								
PhD institutions	105	6.3	9.0	11.3	5.8	7.8	5.5	5.8
MA institutions	38	2.8	7.8	10.8	2.6	7.2	12.1	3.2
BA institutions	156	3.6	8.3	7.3	0.0	4.2	2.6	7.4
<i>Asian (percent)^a</i>								
PhD institutions	105	10.0	18.3	20.1	8.7	11.4	6.8	16.9
MA institutions	38	15.6	18.3	17.0	2.6	8.4	15.2	5.4
BA institutions	156	8.8	14.5	19.9	10.5	7.9	5.2	7.9

Notes: Includes faculty on leave during 2018–2019 but excludes visiting appointments. Person who is full-time at the institution but only part-time in economics department is considered full-time.

^aNonresponses to ethnic diversity question cannot be distinguished from blanks that represent zeros; thus, all blanks were treated as zeros. This convention may understate ethnic representation. Ethnic representation includes only US citizens and permanent residents.

TABLE 5—GRADUATE PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS, 2018–2019

	Applications	Offers of admission	Acceptances	New students enrolled
<i>PhD students (N = 84)</i>				
Number	23,551	3,676	1,187	1,114
Percent female	33.4	36.3	32.9	32.8
Percent change from 2017–2018	–1.6	–0.8	–2.9	–4.8
<i>MA students at PhD-granting institutions (N = 47)</i>				
Number	7,974	4,483	1,661	1,394
Percent female	47.4	47.4	45.3	45.3
Percent change from 2017–2018	12.0	8.4	8.0	5.0
<i>MA students at MA (only)-granting institutions (N = 22)</i>				
Number	1,013	758	475	405
Percent female	35.9	36.0	40.8	42.0
Percent change from 2017–2018	–6.4	–4.2	–21.6	–7.7

Note: Data reported only for institutions reporting all columns; no double-counting between Master's and PhD students.

TABLE 6—DEGREES AWARDED JULY 1, 2017–JUNE 30, 2018

	103 PhD institutions		40 MA institutions		169 BA institutions		All 312 institutions	
	Total	% female	Total	% female	Total	% female	Total	% female
BA	22,465	33.6	2,518	29.1	7,307	33.7	32,290	33.3
MA	1,993	40.9	484	35.4			2,477	39.9
PhD	1,011	30.1					1,011	30.1

Note: Percent female based on only those institutions reporting sex breakdown.

This article has been cited by:

1. Jean-Paul Carvalho, Bary S R Pradeliski. 2024. The representation dynamic and the “normalization” of group differences. *The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization* **40**. . [[Crossref](#)]
2. Alison F. Del Rossi, Joni Hersch. 2020. GENDER AND THE CONSULTING ACADEMIC ECONOMIST. *Economic Inquiry* **58**:3, 1200-1216. [[Crossref](#)]